)PIC	Air Observations Made West of Bucharast	25>
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ALUATION_	PLACE OBTAINED	25
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ualista (di addinalaja) ari yanasasa diag pidakungan		
	This is UNEVALUATED Information	25 X
1.	After the spring of 1951, most of the aircraft observed over the area wes of buckarest (R 43-44/C 64) were jet planes. The mid-wing planes with swep back wings had the air intake in the nose and the exhaust opening in the tail. The high rudder assembly had the elevator assembly with swept back leading edges set up high on the vertical fin. All these aircraft were marked with the red Soviet star. The aircraft apparently took off from	
2.	back wings had the air intake in the nose and the exhaust opening in the tail. The high rudder assembly had the elevator assembly with swept back leading edges set up high on the vertical fin. All these aircraft were marked with the red Soviet star. The aircraft apparently took off from and landed at an airfield which must have been located about 5 or 6 kilometers northwest of Racho'a III. This airfield was constructed by the Soviets after the war and was utilized by Soviet air force units only. The aircraft practiced formation flying, prior to the summer of 1951, in elements of three or four planes, and later in formation of up to 8 aircraft. Two to four aircraft took off in one group, while five and more aircraft took off in two groups. Before the aircraft came in for landing they changed to line formation, then they landed at short intervals. The aircraft generally took of in west-eastern direction and climbed steeply immediately after they had become airborne. There was only little night flying. After December 1950, mid-wing aircraft with a pronounced sweep back of the wings and Soviet insignia were observed flying in formations of up to 10 aircraft over the area west of by arest. Single engine	
	back wings had the air intake in the nose and the exhaust opening in the tail. The high rudder assembly had the elevator assembly with swept back leading edges set up high on the vertical fin. All these aircraft were marked with the red Soviet star. The aircraft apparently took off from and landed at an airfield which must have been located about 5 or 6 kilometers northwest of Racho's III. This airfield was constructed by the Soviets after the war and was utilized by Soviet air force units only. The aircraft practiced formation flying, prior to the summer of 1951, in elements of three or four planes, and later in formation of up to 8 aircraft. Two to four aircraft took off in one group, while five and more aircraft took off in two groups. Before the aircraft came in for landing they changed to line formation, then they landed at short intervals. The aircraft generally took of in west-eastern direction and climbed steeply immediately after they had become airborne. There was only little night flying. After December 1950, rid-wing aircraft with a pronounced sween backs.	25 25

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Comment	
the rajority of aircraft seen in the area of B charest after 1951, which were stationed at a new large strick west of pagerest.	2
the area south of Chiajna (R 43/44/C 64) was believed suitable for	2
the construction of an airfield.	2
It is improbable that the Soviet MIG-15s be stationed at Clineari (R 43/44/C 53) airfield which, is occupied by an aviation school only.	
the MiG-15s are	,2
probably stationed at a new airfield which is located	2
west of Backarest, in the area south of Chiajna and north of Bragadiru. However, does not indicate at which side of the suburban railroad and road ring around Bo warest the field is located.	2

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